

ANNUAL REPORT



Medical Officer of Health

to the

Clowne Rural District Council

For the Year 1956

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL

A. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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CLOWNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. D. M. Ashley

Vice-Chairman : Councillor E. L. Wood

Committee : All Members of the Council

PREFACE

To the Chairman and Members of the
CLOWNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in submitting this report on the health and sanitary conditions of your district for the year 1956. As you are aware this has been my first full year in office as your Medical Officer. I have enjoyed my year and have done my best to serve you. Throughout I have been grateful for your kind help, interest and co-operation and I look forward to this continuing in the future.

This report will be slightly different from those of the past. As you know I am Medical Officer for three County districts, therefore, I have decided to make the first part of each report a general one and then the second part will appertain to the particular features of each district. I hope you will like this new style of report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. ROBERTSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

" Dale Close,"
100 Chesterfield Road South
Mansfield

OLD PEOPLE

We all know that the proportion of old people in the population is increasing. As it is, old people create problems in some cases. It seems reasonable to suppose that the problem will grow hand in hand with the increase in number. Therefore, I feel we should learn as much as possible during the present and strive at the same time to plan ahead for the future. Let us look at those who came to our notice in 1956

1 A lady aged 75

This lady's husband died in the early part of 1956. Since then she has lived by herself in an isolated, small country cottage. However, she is very well and very active. She is as happy as she can be considering the loss of her husband. Her house is spotlessly clean. She wishes to stay in her house. I visit her every three months or so, just to see that all is well

2 A gentleman aged 79

When he was younger this man was a shepherd, and he is still fit enough to help out in the lambing season. He has lived by himself since his wife died. Now, he wishes a bungalow in a certain district, so that he can be near a woman who is keen to help him and who nursed his wife in the past. We will let him have his bungalow as soon as possible. Again, I visit regularly

3 A gentleman aged 79

This man is also fit and well. He lives by himself, and he wishes to keep on doing so. He has a daughter who lives about four miles away. She is willing to have him but he wants to stay as he is for as long as he can manage. Well, he is managing well so far and I hope he will continue so for many years to come. He is clean and fit and his house is tidy

4 A lady aged around 70

We received complaints that this lady's house was being badly kept. My Public Health Inspector and I went to see her. The house was by no means perfect but it was by no means as bad as we had been told. However, we persuaded her to give the house a bit of a clean. Since then my Public Health Inspector and I have visited regularly. The house now is much better than it was. The lady is in reasonable physical health, but, she is not as bright mentally as she has been when younger

5 A lady aged over 80

This lady had been living by herself for some years. Her health, physical and mental, failed gradually. Her only relative was a man of fifty odd and he had an aged mother to care for, and,

he lived some miles away. The home was in a filthy condition. After several visits I advised my Council to take action under the National Assistance Act. The Council agreed and we duly made our application in the Magistrates Court. Our application was refused. Some months later, the lady's health began to deteriorate very rapidly. Using the emergency procedure set out in the above Act, I was able to have her admitted to hospital (at the last minute she said she wished to go.) Unfortunately she died a few days later

6 & 7 **Two old gentlemen**

In December I was approached about these men. They were both aged and they were both incontinent, of bowel and of bladder. One lived with his wife who was aged and suffered from arthritis. The other lived with a brother whose wife had recently died—and the only woman in the house was a girl of sixteen. In both cases, the washing had become a terrible problem. Both men were placed on the waiting list for admission to hospital

These are the old people we have tried to help. What have we learnt? Well, in Cases 1, 2 and 3 we only need to give our moral support and to be sympathetic and considerate. I am proud to record that you (as Councils) and we (your officers) are always ready and willing to dispense our help. A friendly visit can go a long way. Case 4 has also had a happy outcome. Persuasion and visiting has helped a lot. Case 5 was tragic. Perhaps things would have been different if our original application had succeeded. I think it might have succeeded if the magistrates had seen the lady at her home. (She did not appear in court). I realise that justices are very busy, and, I realise that no one should be taken from their home lightly. But, I do feel that in such a case time spent by the magistrates in a visit to the home, would be time well spent. After all, words can never take the place of eyes and I feel that a visit should be routine. It must be very difficult to decide such a case and I could only do it by seeing for myself (indeed, by law that is what I have to do). Cases 6 and 7 are also tragic. I firmly believe that these men could have stayed at home if there had been a washing service available, and I feel that such a service will be a "must" in the future

It can never be said too often that all the above are individual people. They are all different and have to be treated differently. So far, we have managed to give them a personal service. It is prodigal of time and there may not be much to show for our efforts. However, we can rest easy in that we have all done our best to help

TUBERCULOSIS

I give below the number of cases of tuberculosis in England and Wales in 1956

Respiratory 31,642 Meninges & C.N.S. 434 Other 3,739

Deaths from tuberculosis were :—

Respiratory 4,849 Meninges & C.N.S. 92 Other 427 Total 5,368

Now, I have heard many people say that tuberculosis is “on the way out.” Well, it is, if one compares the deaths for 1956 with those for 1954 and 1955

1954—7,897 1955—6,492 1956—5,368

Thus, you can see that the total deaths have fallen by over 1,000 a year in these three years. But, let us look a little more closely at them. In **males** the deaths from respiratory tuberculosis have fallen from 4,944 in 1954 to 3,532 in 1956, *i.e.* a fall of 29%. In **females**, the fall has been from 2,125 in 1954 to 1,317 in 1956, *i.e.* a fall of 38%. Thus the fall in female deaths is $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the fall in male deaths. Therefore, it seems to me that we have no right to be complacent because **everything** in the garden is not lovely. Besides, over 5,000 people lost their lives in 1956 because of tuberculosis. Can we wait for this total to diminish year by year, or, should we jump in now and attack tuberculosis from every angle? Surely in this, the 20th Century of Christian Civilisation, there can be only one answer. Everyone from the throne down, should attack tuberculosis in any way they can. Remember, 5,000 deaths is bad enough, but, in addition some 36,000 people have fallen ill and their worries, loss of earnings and cost in medical care would be a staggering computation if they could be measured. But, no one can assess the anguish of one person, never mind that of 36,000

Well then, what are we to do about Tuberculosis? It seems to me that many things are necessary and many of these necessities will help in many ways, *i.e.* they will not be specific against tuberculosis. Therefore in casting our bread upon the waters of tuberculosis we would have it brought back many times on the tides of general health and wellbeing. I now give my ideas as to what should be done :—

1 **Housing**—Every one should be in a house which is easily and well ventilated and overcrowding must be ended

2 **Food**—Good sound nourishing food is a “must.” To quote one example, the giving of milk to school children has been of great value to them and to the nation. If our school meals are good, we must hope that future generations will automatically demand good food. In school meals we have a weapon ready forged with which to cut away prejudices, sloth and ignorance

3 **Habits**—Health Education is now a very up-to-date and scientific subject. Yet, I wonder if it can give any better advice than the old-fashioned “Be moderate in all things.” Moderation is the ideal. We should neither play nor work too hard. Physiologists often compare the human body to an internal combustion engine. We all know what happens if such an engine is worked too hard

4 **Working Conditions**—These are just as important as homes. Most of us spend one-third of our life at work. Therefore, we must have good ventilation at work and we must have dust suppressed as much as possible. Obviously, some occupations are harder to be rendered good than others. But, even in the difficult cases, we must make full use of all advances in scientific knowledge **now**

5 **Treatment**—The treatment of tuberculosis has been revolutionised in recent years. People for whom there would have been no hope can now be restored to good health. I feel this should be brought home repeatedly to the public. Everyone must be made to realise that most cases of tuberculosis can be cured

6 **X-Rays**—The Chest Clinics and the Mass Miniature Radiography Units do a job of tremendous importance. I would like to see them increased in availability. It should be as easy to have a chest X-Ray as it is to buy a loaf

7 **The Infective Case**—Here we are on thorny ground because we are dealing with personal liberty. I am all for personal liberty until such liberty damages other people. After all, we incarcerate thieves and murderers. A person who goes round liable to spread tuberculosis can rob people of health and can cause death. Surely they too should be “incarcerated.” Now that the number of cases and deaths are falling a move like this might have a dramatic effect. You know, there is legal provision in the Public Health Act whereby this could be done

Tuberculosis is an immense subject and many Doctors devote their whole career to it. They could add and subtract to my list, I am sure. Even so, I feel that my points are valid and if we all proceed along these lines I hope we shall be able to hasten the decline of tuberculosis

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE

An outstanding event of 1956 is the introduction of a British vaccine against poliomyelitis. We are not Local Health Authorities and at first glance we may not seem to be very concerned, yet in some ways we are even more concerned than Local Health Authorities. When people wish advice about the vaccine, they go to their own doctor, or to you as Councillors, or to me as your Medical Officer of Health, as well as going to Local Health Authorities Clinics. As we are nearest to the people concerned, we are often approached

First, a word about the disease itself. It is a disease of long standing and Ancient Egyptian art shows people who have flail legs due to poliomyelitis. In this country the first big epidemic was in 1947. It is an infectious disease and is notifiable. There are two forms :—1 Paralytic 2 Non-Paralytic

The number of cases and deaths for 1956 are given below :

Paralytic 1,708 Non-Paralytic 1,497 Deaths 114 (provisional)

Now, 1,708 people with paralysis is tragic. But it must be remembered that not all of these people would be seriously affected. Indeed, I guarantee that a fair number will now have recovered completely. Thus, I feel that we should not become hysterical about this illness. After all, more people died from tuberculosis than became ill from poliomyelitis. I would appeal to the press and to the public to refrain from becoming panic stricken because of a case or a few cases of polio

As for the vaccine, we are using a modification of the Salk vaccine introduced in the U.S.A. in 1954. Parents whose children are eligible have been asked to register their consent. Alas, there will not be sufficient vaccine to satisfy demand. Therefore, the Medical Research Council will select certain children (by date of birth) who will be offered vaccination. Then by comparing the number of cases in these children with those in a similar group of non-vaccinated, they hope to gain some idea of the efficacy of the vaccine. I have no doubt that they will plan this with statistical thoroughness and I hope their results will be good

It seems to me that this vaccine may well be an extremely useful addition to the armamentarium of modern medicine. In face of this it may seem rather petty to carp about it. Still, I feel, there are two points which must be raised. Firstly I feel it is a great pity that we could not have had the supply equal the demand. I know the people of my district and I am afraid that their enthusiasm will wane considerably if they register yet do not have their children done. (This will not apply to everyone but I predict that

it will to many in my districts). Also, I abhor the idea of selection in any shape or form. After all we have a National Health Service which is the envy of many. Therefore, as a matter of principle, it seems wrong that one should get what another can not have. Everyone is surely entitled **at all times** to the same benefits from a National Health Service. Secondly I feel that a warning should have been given to parents that their children may have to be vaccinated at regular intervals. No one can forecast how long lasting will be the immunity conferred by vaccination. But I am certain that it will not last for ever and I shall not be surprised if five years or thereabouts is the answer. There is one snag here. By and large the older you are when you contract paralytic poliomyelitis, the more likely you are to have severe and lasting paralysis. So it looks as though repeated courses will be necessary. This must be stressed, because I feel that any parent who refuses a second course may well have done their child more harm than good in allowing it to be vaccinated.

Well, I have expressed my reservations, but I still welcome the advent of the vaccine and I do hope that it will not be long until we are able to immunise on demand (as we do now for diphtheria and whooping cough)

FOOD HYGIENE

In 1956 there were 11,008 cases of food poisoning in England and Wales. Also there were 48,982 cases of dysentery, and in many of these contaminated food would play a large part. These figures are truly shocking. Therefore, I welcome the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, with open arms. These regulations came into operation on January 1st, 1956. They are greater in scope than earlier legislation. Personally, I am very pleased that they place responsibility on both employer and employee. Indeed, I think this dual responsibility may well be the most important point in the Regulations. If all public health devotees can help to convince everyone connected with food that they are responsible, then I feel sure we shall see a reduction in the number of food poisoning cases.

We have not had many cases notified to us. But, this does not mean that we have not had many cases. You see, food poisoning is like an iceberg—1/10 is visible while 9/10 are hidden. Many people with a slight attack do not consult their doctor. Also, not all cases are notified—I meet people who say that they have had food poisoning yet I have received no notification. Therefore, we cannot be content simply because we do not have many notifications.

While on this subject I feel I must mention education in food hygiene. To me, education and schools are synonymous. All school-children should be taught to handle food hygienically and,

most important, they should be taught by example. By example, I mean that every school kitchen and canteen should be impeccable. Their standards should be exemplary. Surely this would have an effect on children and, who knows, it may even jolt some parents who would be badgered by their children into increasing their standards.

The more one looks at this problem, the more vexed one becomes. After all, this country has been interested in Public Health for approximately one hundred years. Yet, we still have to use legislation to try and ensure clean handling of food. We should be ashamed that we have needed Regulations. Let everyone who handles food develop a sense of cleanliness and regulations will not be needed. Any dirty food handler is guilty of a great moral wrong. We must make such people realise this, and every food handler should search his conscience and see if it is clear—remember, food poisoning can be a mild illness—it can also be **fatal**.

One final word addressed to everyone—are you free from guilt? Do you accept low standards? Do you drink from cracked or lip-sticked cups? Do you eat in dirty surroundings? &c., &c. Well if you do you too are guilty. If you insist on hygiene, you will get it. So, in many ways it's up to you and you and you.

A VIRUS OUTBREAK

In the late autumn we had a violent epidemic of illnesses caused by a virus. I understand that the epidemic raged through Nottinghamshire before coming to us. We had hundreds of cases. The illness lasted from 4 days to 2 or 3 weeks; the reason for the wide variation in time is that the illness could be uni-, bi-, or even triphasic. As for symptoms all the sufferers felt really ill (this is characteristic of virus illness). Also, they suffered from sickness and fever and headache. Many had a rash which was often only of fleeting duration. If they had any sores or cuts when they fell ill, these took very much longer to clear than usual. The illness was very infectious and raged through whole families.

In a considerable number, there were also signs of meningeal irritation (e.g. stiff neck, severe headache, stiff limbs). This picture looked like non-paralytic polio and it was difficult to differentiate between the two. Here, the patient was often sent to hospital.

There were no deaths from the illness and as far as I know there were no lasting ill effects.

Lodge Moore Hospital for Infectious Disease was very interested in this illness. One of their doctors in collaboration with a Bolsover doctor visited many of these people and took specimens from them. From these, he was able to isolate and type the virus responsible for the illness. Thus, we have helped to contribute to the store of medical knowledge.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (Acres)	13,429
Population (Census 1951)	19,072
„ mid-year (Registrar-General 1956) ...	19,150
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1956) according to	
Rate books	6,316
Rateable value 1956	£134,025
Sum represented by a Penny-rate 1956	£543

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The chief occupations of the inhabitants of the district are coal mining and agriculture. There has been very little unemployment.

Scabies : 8 adults and 4 children were treated at the Poolsbrook Centre

Verminous Heads : None sent to Poolsbrook

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS—Live Births—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	
Legitimate	318	174	144	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 17.2. Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 35.2
Illegitimate	11	5	6	
Still Births	12	5	7	

Corrected birth-rate 17.4

DEATHS

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	
	201	115	86	Death-rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population 10.5

Corrected death-rate 12.4

There were no deaths from Pregnancy or Child Birth

Deaths from :

	Males	Females
Cancer	19	9
Cerebral Vascular Lesions	13	17
Coronary Disease	13	8
Other Heart and Circulatory Disease	25	26
Pneumonia	9	6
Bronchitis	8	4

There are two points I would like to make about the figures. First, **Pneumonia :** Since the advent of penicillin and other chemotherapeutic drugs we have tended to dismiss pneumonia with a shrug of the shoulders. However, 15 deaths is a sharp reminder that pneumonia is still a very serious illness. Second, **Bronchitis :** If, as many people believe, atmospheric pollution plays a hand in causing this, we must all do our best to clean our air. We have clean food and clean water, let us be determined to obtain clean air.

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age

All infants, per 1,000 live births	... ..	27.4
Legitimate Infants. per 1,000 legitimate live births		25.2
Illegitimate Infants, per 1000 illegitimate live births		90.9

I am pleased to say that the rates for all infants and for legitimate infants are less than those for last year. The high figures for illegitimate infants are misleading, there was actually one death and the high rate is due to the small numbers involved (there were only 11 illegitimate births)

Nine babies died under the age of 1 year. Eight of these died before they were 4 weeks old. In two of these a difficult birth helped to cause death and in a third, death was due to lack of skilled attention at birth. Now, we all know that the vast majority of births are normal. Nevertheless, birth is still a dangerous event for both mother and child. It follows that skilled and highly trained attention should be available at all births. My own belief is that **all** births should take place in a well equipped and well staffed hospital unit

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided by the County Council. There is a laboratory at their headquarters in Derby

Ambulance. This service is provided by the County Council

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

These are provided by the County Council. May I say, here, how much the new Clinic is appreciated by the people of Clowne. It really is a lovely and useful building

Chest Clinics.

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board maintains a Chest Clinic in Chesterfield

Venereal Disease.

Clinics are held in Chesterfield Royal Hospital

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water.

This is provided by the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board. We have a good supply of water.

Monthly samples for chemical and bacteriological analyses were collected at the Hodthorpe Pumping Station. At this point a regular dose of chlorine has been applied throughout the year and coliform bacteria were absent from 100ml. of water on all samples tested. Typical results are given (P.931) of the water supplied.

The raw water supply to the Station is also examined regularly.

Samples for bacteriological and physical analysis were also examined from the following distribution points :-

BARLBOROUGH RESERVOIRS (2)

BARLBOROUGH TANK

HOUSEHOLD TAPS IN CLOWNE AND CRESWELL

Results of these samples have been satisfactory throughout the year.

During the summer months samples from the Public Swimming Baths at Creswell all proved satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF SAMPLE OF WATER

Taken from Hodthorpe P.S. (Chlorinated) on 20th Nov. 1956.

Bacteriological Examination.

Agar plate counts per 1 ml.

2 days at 37°C	0
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3 days at 20°C	0
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Coliform counts per 100 ml.

2 days at 37°C	0
----------------	-----	-----	---

Bact. Coli type 1 (44°C)	0
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Physical and Physico-Chemical Examination.

Appearance : Clear. (Trace of suspended matter)

Colour (Burgess)	...	2 mm.	(5 Hazen)
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Taste	...	Norma	1
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Electrical Conductivity	...	830 units
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Turbidity	...	5 p.p.m.
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Odour	...	Nil
-------	-----	-----

pH	...	8.0
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Chemical Analysis (Expressed in Parts per million)

Carbonate Hardness (CaCO ₃)	...	134
---	-----	-----

Non-Carbonate Hardness (CaCO ₃)	...	193
---	-----	-----

Total Hardness (CaCO ₃)	...	327
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Iron (Fe)	...	0.04
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Manganese (Mn)	...	0.01
----------------	-----	------

Lead (Pb)	...	0.01
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Total alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	...	134
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Chlorides (Cl)	...	118.7
----------------	-----	-------

Remarks.

Chlorine Dose	...	0.6 p.p.m
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As supplied to Clowne R.D.C.

Residual Chlorine.

Free	...	18 p.p.m.
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Combined	...	T p.p.m.
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Water Supplies.

December 1956

Parish of Clowne :

Estimated Population	6,159
Inhabited Houses :	Houses with a piped water supply	...	1,751

Parish of Creswell :

Estimated Population	...	...	6,672
Inhabited Houses :	Houses with a piped water supply	...	2,006

Parish of Whitwell :

Estimated Population	...	...	4,863
Inhabited Houses :	Houses with a piped water supply	...	1,404

Parish of Barlborough :

Estimated Population	...	...	2,123
Inhabited Houses :	Houses with a piped water supply	...	642

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

CRESWELL :—The Creswell Sewage Works were completed at the end of the year and approximately 3,446 yards foul water, surface water and combined sewer were laid

WHITWELL AND BARLBOROUGH :—Sewering has continued with the general development and approximately 604 yards of foul and surface water sewer laid

CONVERSIONS OF PAILS & PRIVIES TO WATER CLOSETS

This work continues to be done. During 1956 there were 18 such conversions

HOUSING

During 1956 the Council built 118 dwellings. Also, 5 private houses were completed. This is a respectable number

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, Section 47

No applications were made by the Council under this Act

INSPECTION and SUPERVISION of FOOD

An account of this will be found in the Public Health Inspectors report. However, I wish to give some figures (regarding food) which have been asked for by the Minister

There are 152 retail food shops in the district of which 58 sell ice cream and 19 are also making up places. No dairies are in the area

FOOD PREMISES

Butchers	...	23	Confectionery	...	9
Making up places		19	Sweets	...	22
Grocers	...	72	Wet fish	...	1
Greengrocers	...	13	Fried Fish	...	12

1,240 visits under the Food and Drugs Acts were made during the year, of which 187 were to making up places

Only one ice cream manufacturer is in the district, he uses cold mix method and the premises are satisfactory

Unsound meat is deposited at the Bacon Factory in Clowne in the loading hopper from which it is collected daily by a contractor from an adjoining area. Carcase meat is dyed green. Other tinned and bottled foods are tipped on the Council's tip, crushed and covered

PREVALENCE OF & CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Scarlet Fever.

27 cases were notified. The disease is in a mild phase at present

Diphtheria.

For yet another year we had no cases of diphtheria. However I would still advise parents to have their children immunised. This can be done by their own doctor or at a County Council Clinic

Poliomyelitis.

There was no notified case of poliomyelitis

Measles.

Only two cases were notified. As measles usually occurs in bi-annual epidemics, I am afraid that we shall have a lot of cases next year

Whooping Cough.

We had 59 cases. Whooping cough can still kill and I strongly recommend that children should be immunised against it. But I must stress that immunisation is **not** foolproof against whooping cough. However, the Medical Research Council believe that it confers sufficient benefit to be worth while. I agree with the Research Council and I appeal to parents to have their children immunised

Food Poisoning.

One case was notified. This was a little girl aged 1½. She was treated in hospital. The illness lasted for some time, but, she recovered completely. There were no further cases in the district

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1956

Notifiable Disease	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED												Total Cases notified in each Parish in the District					Total cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
	At all ages	All ages—Years											Barlborough	Clowne	Creswell	Whitwell			
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65					65 and up		
Diphtheria...	1																		
Erysipelas ...	27		2	4	4	13	2												
Scarlet Fever ..																			
Encephalitis Lethargica ...																			
Pueperal Pyrexia ...																			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...																			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12					1	1	1	3	4	2								
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2					1			1										
Pneumonia ...	3																		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever																			
Dysentery ...																			
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)...																			
Do. (Non-Paralytic)																			
Measles ...	2			2															
Whooping Cough	59	1	5	6	10	11	25	1											
Para-Typhoid Fever																			
Gastro-Enteritis ...																			
Food Poisoning ...	1		1																
TOTALS ...	107	1	6	8	16	15	40	4	1	6	4	4	2	5	39	46	17	19	

Tuberculosis

The following table gives particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from the diseases during the year :—

Age Period in years			New Cases				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pul'ary		Pulmonary		Non-Pul'ary	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	...	...						
1	...	...						
5	...	...		1		1				
10	...	...		1						
15	...	...	1							
20	...	...		1						
25	...	...	1	1		1				
35	...	...	2	2						
45	...	...		1						
55	...	...	1							
65 & upwards										
TOTAL			5	7		2				

It is very pleasing to see that we had no deaths from tuberculosis in 1956—long may this continue. Against that, I am sorry to say that we have had 14 new cases—exactly double the number (7) which we had in 1955. I feel that this supports my earlier general statement on tuberculosis, and, I think, underlines my feeling that we should have an all out attack on tuberculosis **now**

FACTORIES ACT

There are 26 factories registered in the Clowne Rural District which are inspected from time to time, and action taken as it is necessary. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory

1 **Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>No of Inspections</i>	<i>No. of Written notices prosecuted</i>	<i>No. of Occup's</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	...	...	...	...
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	25	108	1	...
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	1	6	...	...
TOTAL	26	114	1	...

2 Cases in which **Defects** were found

	Number Found	Number Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp.	by H.M. Insp.
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	...	...	...	..
(b) Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...
(c) Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	1	...	...

3 Outwork

Nature of work				
Wearing apparel making, etc.	3	...	...	...
TOTAL	3	...	...	...

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR
AND SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
For the Year 1956.**

Council Offices.

CLOWNE

To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the
CLOWNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting for your attention my 10th Annual Report.

In this foreword I only wish to emphasise some of the points which are given in detail in the ensuing report. Meat and food inspection takes up much of the time of the Public Health Inspectors. The output of the six slaughterhouses in the District is mostly "exported" to various parts of the country and provide meat for over 90,000 people. The population of your District is under 20,000. There was some indication however that the Ministry would give financial assistance to meat exporting local authorities to meet their public health obligations.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and the Food Hygiene Regulations have increased the amount of work in the Department.

The Clean Air Act, 1956 gives local authorities greater powers to deal with air pollution but with the exception of one industrial chimney no serious problem exists in the District from atmospheric pollution.

I have reported as fully as possible all the work carried out by my Department. I hope it will prove to be a useful source of reference.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members for the help and encouragement and officers of other Authorities for their co-operation and assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. A. SHORT,

Surveyor and Senior Public Health Inspector

ORGANISATION AND STAFF

Technical and Clerical Staff.

Additional Public Health Inspectors	Mr. A. B. Buckland
	Mr. E. Fuller
Clerk	Mr. G. Rogers
Typist	Miss M. Hazlehurst
Clerk of Works	Mr. H. V. Money
Housing Maintenance Foreman	Mr. W. Butcher
Cleansing Foreman	Mr. W. Hamilton
Junior Clerk	Miss I. Beech
Student	Mr. F. Richards

Swimming Baths

Resident Bath Superintendent	Mr. R. Wood
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Manual Workers

Housing Department

Electrician	1
Joiners	2
Plumbers	2
Plumber handyman	1
Bricklayers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Plasterer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Painters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Painters lad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Labourers—Building Trade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Labourers—Stores/Yard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Scavenging

Drivers	7
Ashmen	21
Tip Attendant	1
Labourers	2

Garage

Mechanic...	1
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Sewage Disposal

Works Attendants	4
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Rodent Control

Rodent Operative	1
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HOUSING

During 1956 building of Council Houses continued at an increased pace. A total of 118 dwellings were completed, 26 at Barlborough, 56 at Clowne, 14 at Creswell and 22 at Whitwell. The total number of houses under the control of the Council was 1,775 at December, 1956. At the end of the year 579 applications for housing accommodation were recorded, a decrease on 1955 of 194. Rehousing of people from unfit houses continued and 13 families were rehoused.

Maintenance.

Council workmen remedied a total of 4,685 defects during the year, and 133 houses and 70 bungalows were painted externally, distributed as follows :—

<i>Address</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Bungalows</i>
Shakespeare Avenue, Creswell ...		20
Manse Avenue, Creswell ...		4
Manse Close, Creswell ...		6
Ashlea Walk, Clowne ...		8
Clune Street, Clowne ...		10
West Street, Clowne ...		12
Hangar Hill, Whitwell ...		10
West Street, Creswell ...	4	
Elmton Road, Creswell ...	24	
Oaks Avenue, Creswell ...	6	
Central Avenue, Creswell ..	14	
Manse Avenue, Creswell ...	8	
Railway Avenue, Creswell ...	21	
Welbeck Street, Whitwell ...	8	
Duchess Street, Whitwell ...	15	
Duke Street, Whitwell ...	9	
Wilson Avenue, Clowne ...	24	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	133	70

The Store and Yard Outbuildings were also externally painted.

At Hangar Hill, Whitwell, Portland Avenue, Creswell and Skinner Street, Creswell, the roofs of 54 existing bungalows were underdrawn with roofing felt.

No infestations of bed bugs in Council Houses was discovered, but treatment for wood worm and cockroaches was carried out in certain circumstances.

PRIVATE BUILDING

During the year, one installation not complying with the bye-laws was reconstructed. 175 existing buildings were altered and completed involving a total of 1,120 visits. 5 private houses were completed and 4 were under construction at the 31st Dec., 1956

Privately Owned Houses

Repairs to these houses as a result of action by the Department are included in the Public Health Act schedule

Planning Applications

Brought forward from 1955	10
Received ...	217
Approvals permanent	195
Approvals temporary	2
Refusals ...	16
Withdrawals ...	7
Outstanding ...	7

Improvement Grants

47 applications for improvement grants were made during the year, all of which were approved. 3 premises scheduled for ultimate demolition were subject to grants. 2 were completed and all premises will have had their useful life substantially increased

HOUSING ACT, 1936

Unfit Houses

10 Houses were represented as being unfit and demolition orders were made. A total of 10 houses were demolished and action is pending on a further 14. At the end of the year, 6 houses were awaiting representation for completion of the second year of the programme which ends in August, 1957

Water Supplies

The water supply continues to give satisfaction, samples are taken periodically by the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water-board

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Parish of Barlborough

Slaley Lane Works

This plant is outdated, overloaded and totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the area which it drains and is a most difficult plant to maintain

A scheme for a new works has been prepared and approved, but work was suspended because of the restrictions on capital expenditure

Barber's Row

This plant is in need of repair and arrangements are in hand to carry out the repairs and for the replacement of the filter media

Wood Lane

This plant continues to function without causing nuisance

Parish of Clowne

Hollin Hill Works

These works have not been giving entirely satisfactory results. Less trouble was experienced however, following arrangements with the Bacon Factory to eliminate certain wastes

Of the three samples of effluent submitted for analysis, two were satisfactory

Low Road Works

These works were officially opened last year

Of three samples of effluent submitted for analysis, two were entirely satisfactory. The one poor sample was taken following a sewer blockage

Parish of Creswell

The new works at Creswell Craggs were almost completed at the end of the year and the out of date installation of Hennymoor was kept in service only by the continuous effort of the attendants

Parish of Whitwell

Whitwell Disposal Works

These works continue to give a satisfactory effluent. The four samples of effluent which were submitted for analysis were satisfactory

Hodthorpe Works

These works were subject of a special report to the Council following reports of unsatisfactory effluents

The filter bed here is below ground level and no provision is made for a complete airing of the filter media when at rest. There is no provision made for the treatment of the underdrainage from the sludge beds

NEW SEWERS COMPLETED DURING 1956

Creswell

473	yards—	45"	storm water sewer
444	"	18"	cast iron foul water sewer
435	"	48"	combined sewer
401	"	39"	, ,
253	"	33"	, ,
134	"	30"	, ,
486	"	24"	, ,
659	"	15"	, ,
41	"	12"	foul sewer
56	"	9"	, ,
8	"	18"	surface water sewer
5	"	15"	, ,
24	"	12"	, ,
27	"	9"	, ,

Whitwell Recreation Ground Housing Site

96	yards—	12"	surface water sewer
129	"	9"	, ,
36	"	6"	, ,
278	"	6"	foul water sewer

New Road, Barlborough Housing Site

65 yards—6" surface water sewer

CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

The development of Council Estates and the acceptance of low density housing necessitates more time being spent on refuse collection. With the exception of additional collection units with the increased number of houses, no change has taken place to the cleansing service during the year

Whitwell Tip came in to full scale operation and being kept under constant supervision does not give rise to a nuisance. Controlled tipping in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations is practiced

Paper and metals are separated by hand for salvage and sold. Revenue from this source during the year was £523/6/9 compared with £863/5/4 in 1955 and £737/7/8 in 1954. The reduction was due to the receiving mills being fully stacked and not accepting more than the reduced quota

The work carried out by the cleansing staff is summarised in the following table :

	Bins	Privies	Ashpits	Pails	Cesspools
Lorry 2	2,046	711	804	6,762	136
Freighter 3	33,315	130	67	22	—
Freighter 5	92,644	—	—	—	—
Lorry 4	1,401	—	—	45	—
Lorry 3	1,452	122	62	2	29
Freighter 1	164,593	—	—	—	—
	<hr/> 295,551	<hr/> 963	<hr/> 933	<hr/> 6,831	<hr/> 165

Conversions and cesspools are dealt with in the Public Health section

Details of the vehicles employed in this section are as under :—
Lorry 2 gave excellent service in spite of worn out engine and in view of its useful small size and sturdy construction, arrangements were made to fit a reconditioned engine from the makers. The engine to be replaced is the original and apart from routine servicing received no attention during its life of over 90,000 miles

Lorry 4 was fitted with a replacement engine during the year and all the vehicles were serviced and maintained by the garage mechanic

Oil additives were examined on certain vehicles during the latter part of the year, to reduce viscosity without loss of film strength, in an effort to save wear on engines which never are properly hot. Improved running has been reported and investigation continues

Vehicle Details

	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Date Licensed</i>	<i>Make</i>	<i>Total Mileage</i>	<i>1955 Mileage</i>
Lorry 2	CRB 585	1.8.36	SD	92,190	4,893
Freighter 3	KRB 860	6.5.47	Karrier	72,666	6,792
Freighter 5	AKS 103	27.6.47	SD	54,394	7,612
Lorry 4	LKA 29	16.2.50	Bedford	79,508	11,571
Lorry 5	PRA 791	16.3.51	Karrier	39,829	7,159
Freighter 1	TNU 913	1.6.53	SD	17,828	4,494
Truck 1	WRB 106	3.1.55	Morris	22,245	11,603
Truck 2	934 CRB	6.12.56	Ford	304	304

During the year a Ford 10 Van was purchased for use on housing maintenance work

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Inspections of the District have continued and a slight improvement noted in the securing of repairs to property, the biggest difficulty in this area appears to be the dearth of property repairers.

33 privately owned houses were made fit by the Council on the default of the owner, costs were recoverable, 134 were made fit after informal action and a further 98 were repaired after formal action and threat of court proceedings. 159 nuisances were abated during the year

Summary of Defects Remedied

Floors, windows and general joinery	32
New sinks and / or wastes	8
Chimney stacks, pointing and brickwork	11
Number of bins supplied	283
Roofs, rainwater pipes and gutters	51
Cooking ranges	22
Drainage systems	48

Conversions

Conversion work continued and 17 premises in Clowne and 8 in Barlborough were provided with water closets which replace 14 privies and 11 pails. In 9 instances the Council carried out the conversion and recovered half the costs. The remainder were done voluntarily by the owners and the Council contributed £13 towards each conversion

The survey of Mount Pleasant, Clowne, was completed and conversions for this area were in hand at the end of the year

No reduction in the number of cesspools was possible, but a survey of Mansfield Road, Clowne, provided data for the extension of Mansfield Road sewer which will eliminate most of the cesspools in this area. The cesspool emptying tank was defective and incapable of complete repair. A replacement tank is to be obtained and it is hoped to include an exhaustor pump to eliminate the hand pump at present in use

Moveable Dwellings

No additional licences for caravans were granted during the year, and no serious nuisance arose from caravaners. Several groups stayed in the district for overnight stops but were warned and subsequently moved on

Rodent Control

No increase in infestations were apparent during the year and sewer treatments were carried out as required by the Ministry

<i>Location</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Baits Laid</i>	<i>Takes</i>
Dwellinghouses	590	166	305
Business and agricultural premises	530	166	286

PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT

Factories

25 Factories are in the register and they are regularly visited, conditions are generally satisfactory

Power Factories	...	...	25
Other Factories (Building sites &c.)			1
Inspections made	...	...	114
Written Notices	...	...	1
Defects Found	...	...	1
Defects Remedied	...	...	1

Bakehouses

2 Factory Bakehouses exist in the area, all of which comply with the Factory Acts

Shops

Visits to shops with regard to closing hours resulted in no formal action being taken and no contraventions were found. All shops were visited, food shops being detailed under the section on Food Inspection

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

No serious problem exists in this area from atmospheric pollution

Smoke observations are carried out and warnings have been given, but no legal action taken

FOOD INSPECTION

The new Food and Drugs Act contained several new provisions, the most important probably being the requirements of hot and cold water at certain food shops. A survey of all shops was made and each retailer informed of the requirements of the Act. Of the 152 food shops in the District, 37 did not comply with the law. Notice was served on each person concerned and in 21 cases suitable hot water and washbasins were provided within six weeks, action was threatened in two of the remaining cases but the premises were brought up to the necessary standard without the need for further action. At the end of the year only 6 premises had not complied with the notices but had altered stock so that hot water was not required. In some cases this was the easiest way for the small house shop

This work added considerably to the burden placed on the Department, involving a total of approximately 340 visits

Unsatisfactory food, usually tinned goods was submitted for examination and 41 visits were made in this connection. Certificates issued by the Department covered the following foods :—

Food submitted for Examination and Voluntary Surrender

Tinned Foods

Tomatoes	...	...	280	Peas	...	...	37
Fruit	...	...	152	Carrots	...	...	3
Meat	...	...	43	Miscellaneous	...	...	31
Ham	...	...	6	Milk Puddings	...	...	9
Fish	...	...	17	Milk	...	...	60
Beans	...	...	30	Cream	...	...	6
Soup	...	...	30				

Fresh Foods

Cheese	...	57 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	Jam	...	...	3 jars
Sauce	...	7 bottles	Fruit	...	...	6 lb.

A total of two ice cream premises were registered to sell ice cream. Only one producer of ice cream is in the District and this manufacturer uses a cold mix. The premises are satisfactory

Cafes and Canteens

There are 9 cafes and canteens in the District, all comply with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, and are regularly visited. A satisfactory standard is maintained

MEAT INSPECTION

No more slaughterhouses have been licensed in the area. The Midland Bacon Factory occupies much of the time of the Public Health Inspectors, a total of 960 visits were made to slaughterhouses during the year

Due to an alteration in methods at the Bacon Factory during August, considerably more time had to be spent on these premises yet the throughput was reduced. Less pigs were thus examined in a longer time and overtime working had to be introduced. During November, the system was altered and a reduction in overtime was possible

The quality of beef in the area is of a high standard. A reduction of the number of cows killed from 223 in 1955 to 15 was noted

Number of beasts inspected	610
Number of cows inspected	15
Number of calves inspected	5
Number of sheep inspected	1,031
Number of pigs inspected	33,089

34,753

A "kill" of this size is sufficient for a population of over 90,000. The Bacon Factory "exports" most of its products and the Department is accepting a higher meat inspection burden than that usually associated with a population of under 20,000

An increase in the cases of cysticercosis bovis was recorded. There were 8 cases representing 1.31% of the total beasts inspected. There were 4 cases last year. The previous year's figure of .50% included 223 cows, which seldom exhibit cysticercosis bovis lesions, but even so, the 1955 figure of .69% on beasts only is considerably lower than the present figure. In all cases the carcasses were good quality beasts and were released after refrigeration treatment, and the destruction of the infested parts. No beasts were condemned during the year

Diseases for which Carcasses were wholly or partially Condemned

Tuberculosis	...	754	Cirrhosis	...	803
Pleurisy	}	827	Pyæmia	...	1
Pneumonia			Abcesses	...	78
Cysts	...	37	Flukes	...	10
Cysticercosis Bovis	...	8	B. Necrosis	...	10
Emaciation	...	3	Actinomycolosis	...	11
Injury	...	19	Others	...	4

Included in the above are 24 pigs, the whole carcasses of which were condemned as under :—

Moribund	...	2	Septicaemia	...	1
Leukaemia	...	1	Toxaemia	...	1
Emaciation	...	2	Tuberculosis	...	16
Fatty infiltration	...	1			

This represents a percentage of .07.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part

		<i>Cattle Excluding</i>			<i>Sheep and</i>		
		<i>Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed	...	610	15	5	1,034	33,089	—
Number inspected	...	610	15	5	1,034	33,089	—
All Diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis bovis							
		—	—	1	—	11	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	37	3	1	—	1,509	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticercosis bovis		6.06	20	20	—	4.59	—
Tuberculosis Only							
Whole carcasses condemned	...	—	—	—	—	13	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		29	1	—	—	582	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis		48	6.6	—	—	1.79	—
Cysticercosis							
Carcases of which some part or or organ was condemned	...	8	—	—	—	—	—
Cases submitted to refrigeration treatment		8	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised & Condemned	---	—	—	—	—	—	—

PETROLEUM

28 Licences were issued for petrol storage, the total amount in the area now being 29,300 gallons. One new tank was installed and tested

CRESWELL SWIMMING BATHS

The Baths were opened on the 1st April, and attendance was as follows :—

Adult Tickets	...	2,117
Junior Tickets	...	13,381
Slipper Baths	...	1,008
Spectators	...	1,315
Season Tickets—Junior		55
Senior		15
Polo Matches	...	10
Inter-Club Swimming Matches		3

The schools attending the Baths under the Derbyshire Education Committee scheme for swimming instructions are as follows :—

Creswell County Junior Mixed
 Frechville County Junior Mixed
 Creswell Secondary Modern Mixed
 Carter Lodge Senior Mixed
 Birley County Secondary Modern Mixed
 Killamarsh County Secondary Modern Mixed
 Frechville County Secondary Modern Mixed
 Whitwell County Senior Mixed
 Whaley Thorns County Senior Mixed
 Hodthorpe Junior Mixed
 Killamarsh End County Junior Mixed
 Birley Spa County Junior Mixed
 Beighton Brookhouse County Junior Mixed

OFFICE

During the year a total of 5,633 letters and postal packages were dispatched by the Department

